A major awareness campaign programme was taken up in coordination with Centre for World Solidarity (an NGO), to reach 17 lakh rural population comprising women, adolescent girls, youth and watershed committee member in 2600 villages.

AIDS Walk for Life was organized in nine coastal districts for a period of two months promoting safe sex by distribution of free condoms.

One month intensive AIDS Awareness & Sustained Holistic Action (AASHA) was launched in July, 2005 by Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh involving multi stakeholders at different levels, including political representatives, non-governmental organizations, private sector people living with HIV/AIDS network.

Special Gram Sabhas were conducted in 34106 villages reaching to 1,12,78,344 general population of every village and raising their awareness about HIV/AIDS.

43,228 Condom depots were opened in the state.

38,334 IEC exhibitions on HIV/AIDS were held.

Certification of cause of death taking place at homes

680. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 75 per cent of 95 lakh annual deaths in India take place at home and majority of these deaths do not have a certified cause;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the incidence of female foeticide is high as there is no compulsion to certify the cause of death; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating a measure to make it mandatory for certification in all cases where the death is of a female before 1 year of age?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKALAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Sample

Registration System (SRS) provides annual reliable estimates of death rate at the state and national levels. Percentage distribution of deaths by type of medical attention received before death by residents in India during 2001-2003, year wise, is as below-

Year	Institutional	Medical attention other than institutional	No medical attention
2001	21.0	65.7	12.6
2002	21.1	65.6	12.4
2003	21.7	65.5	12.7

In addition, Medical Certification of Cause of Death irrespective of the age and sex of the deceased has got statutory backing under the Registration of birth & Death (RBD) Act 1969. The state governments are required to notify the hospitals/areas under the RBD Act, 1969 where the information on causes of deaths is to be obtained. The scheme has been introduced in 27 states in phased manner and in selected hospitals, generally in urban areas. Therefore, no all India or state level estimate can be provided on that basis. The low percentage of medically certified deaths is mainly due to the non-issuance of notification by some of the state governments, non-availability of adequate infrastructure and manpower to exercise control over the receipt of returns from the notified hospitals. Female foeticide does not fall under the category of a death.

AIIMS like Institution in Patna

† 681. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had made announcement in 2004 to establish branches of AIIMS at prime locations in the country including Patna;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the latest position in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that no progress has been made in this regard despite its foundation stone being laid on 2004 at Patna, though the State Government has provided the required land at Balmi; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.